KIRK ANDERSON'S

VALLEY TAN.

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THE VALLEY TAN.

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Let us make a River to the Mountains.

There is great waste of waters in the Valley of the Mississippi. Probably no where else on the face of the earth, is such a vast shed of arable soil alternately parched and flooded from want of an economic distribution of its moisture, and no where else such immense motive and transit power left unused for want of gathering together the affluents that are scattered in a thousand rills. It has long been demonstrable that the Ohio, by the construction of proper reservoirs near its source, could be made navigable the year round for boats of the largest tonage. The constant decrease of that stream in depth and flow as its banks are cleared, will probably necessitate such work at no distant day, provided rivers be not superseeded altogether as channels of commerce by more expeditious and direct resorts. The same feature, too, that is so strikingly manifested in the case of the Ohio, may be seen in other western streams.

In the Mississippi itself, the natural process has been reversed, and cultivation has begun leveeing it from the mouth upwards, instead of adjusting it from the source downwards. The result is that the planters have now got a body of water on "the coast," that in times of confluent risings threatens to overwhelm everything with its volume. Of the other great arteries of present spasmodic marine intercourse it is sufficient to say that only for a few short months do any of them afford safe and profitable access for freight, and that, too, whilst machinery and invention are taxed to the uttermost to lessen their perils and losses. We have not, however, space to dwell upon a theme so fruitful in suggestion and so attractive in the results attainable as that of the economy of the waters of this continent.

What we aim at now, is to point out a new application in this line for the enterprise of our people—a single, striking, brilliant development that may add immensely to existing facilities of transit, and assure us the control of a new empire gleaming with treasure, the trade of which every city of any magnitude is now struggling to master.

The proposition we would advance, is to make a river to the mountains, and to make it on the direct line of central travel up to the very gold fields that are waiting to be rocked and cradled and crushed into circulating wealth. The Kansas [Kaw] is a stream at present navigable to boats of light draught for a short distance once or twice a year. Its sources however reach the high table land at the base of the mountains, and two long arms, the Smoky Hill and Republican forks thread their way through an almost unbroken descending plain until they unite at Fort Riley.

Those who will glance at a map of that section of our country will notice that almost parallel with the Smoky Hill Fork of this river runs for several hundred miles the Upper Arkansas, and that almost parallel with the Republican fork of this river, runs for a like distance the South Platte. Let us treat of these one at a time. The divide which separates the waters of the Arkansas from those of the Kansas is a mountain spur, that soon subsides and is lost in the plain. The distance across from one stream to the other—as far down as Bent's Fort, is not more than forty miles—and the distance from the Arkansas to the point where drainage into the Smoky Hill Fork begins, is not more than fifteen miles. Again, the strip of table land, that separates the South Platte from the Republican fork, is not more than thirty miles wide, and from the former to the point of divide, is not more in some places than eight miles.

Now, it is evident that were the Upper Arkansas turned into the Smoky Hill fork, and the South Platte turned into the Republican fork, and did both pour their mountain floods down the Kansas, we should have there a river second to but one on the continent; and navigable far up each branch for a large class of steamers. The Arkansas is, after fairly issuing forth into the great plain a stream some four feet in depth and three hundred yards in width, with a current so rapid that a man can scarcely stem its force. The South Platte is of about half of that size and volume, with an equal rapidity of flow. The discharge of water from each is immense, and greater than ordinary rivers of twice their apparent magnitude. There could be no difficulty therefore on that score. They would made, when combined in the valley of the Kansas, another Missouri.

The question then is—can it be done? Can those divides be perforated? Can those currents that now are lost in their own sands be wedded into new life, and made a mother stream? We believe it to be entirely practicable—nay, one of the easiest of great undertakings. As we have said, the divides are narrow, of a light and easily worked formation, and in no part of any great elevation. Moreover the gradual slope of that whole expanse of table land would render this diversion of extreme feasibility. Thus the Arkansas at the mouth of the Huerferno falls at the rate of *twenty feet a mile*, and the South Platte, opposite the sources of the Republican fork, *thirty-two feet a mile.*

It is apparent then that a channel preserving a true level and running diagonally from the Arkansas to the Smokey Hill fork, would overcome almost *twenty feet a mile* of the divide by the general slant of the plains, and thus although the cutting might be deep at the start, it would soon become insignificant. It might even be so directed as to avoid all heavy cutting at the outset by adding a few miles to its length. The distance to the divide being twenty or even thirty miles in a diagonal line, would overcome *six hundred feet*, which we believe is more than the height in many places of the divide above either of the river levels. Nor need this channel, so to speak, be any elaborate work. A small cutting a few feet deep and sufficient to *start a drain* from one river to the other, would be all sufficient. The wear of the light soil, and the cutting of the rapid current, would soon do the rest, and one of the greatest works of the moderns would be accomplished.

What we have said of the Arkansas would apply with still greater force and facility to the South Platte, where the diversion of channel is easy to be effected, the distance short, and the divide simply a line of low sand-hills. Shall we add, that there is an additional motive to this enterprise, other and perhaps greater in the present than even in the demands of commerce. Both the Arkansas and Platte are gold-bearing rivers, that have been washing down the glittering particles and depositing them amid their sands for thousands of years. Their bottoms are placers. Turn them aside, and you lay bare to the energy of the multitudes who are already flocking in that direction, the richest diggings perchance the world has ever known. As far down as the crossing auriferous indications are detected in the Arkansas, and why may we not presume the same of the Platte, almost a twin river, born in the same mountain range, and leaping down its sides, bearing the same metaliferous particles along with it. To a race of men who have seen hundreds of millions in gold exumed from the valleys of California it will be no marvel if untold treasure shall yet be gathered in the dry beds of the Arkansas and the Platte, and to that great nation which springing from a once feeble confederacy, a fractional part of whose people projected and carried through the work of connecting the lakes and the ocean by a line of navigable water, who shall say that it is at this day and in this manner impossible *to make a river to the mountains!—Missouri Democrat.*

The Cuba Question in the House.

Shall Political Tricksters Obstruct our National Progress?

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

The question of the acquisition of Cuba, now before both houses of Congress, is the great question of the day in every circle—political, financial, commercial and agricultural—because its solution, either favorably or adversely, directly affects every interest in the country.

We give to-day the report of Mr. Branch, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to the House of Representatives, on the subject, and his bill to give to the President thirty millions of dollars, with authority to open negotiations with Spain for the cession of the island to us. Mr. Branch's report is an able review of the question in its material and practical form, making a complement, as it were, to Mr. Slidell's excellent argument of the political and ethical phase of the subject. After reviewing in a concise manner the steps on our part which led to the acquisition of Florida, Mr. Branch takes up, one after another, the relations which Cuba now bears to our agricultural, manufacturing and shipping interests, showing from official sources their present connection with our trade, and the numerous obstacles of a political and economical character which now obstruct its development. They can only be wholly and conclusively swept away by Cuba becoming a member of the Union. For the attainment of this point Mr. Branch goes to work in a practical way, on the path pointed out by Mr. Buchanan in his last annual message.

The question is now fairly and squarely before Congress, and upon that body rests the vast responsibility of giving to it such life and action as become a question vital to the interests of a mighty people. We believe that there is a large portion of the members of both houses who fully comprehend the greatness of the issue, and who will meet it, in all places and at all times, in a way that will merit and receive the hearty approval of the whole country. But there is a set of miserable, low, dirty, pettyfogging politicians in each of the great parties that divide Congress, who will neither look at the issue like men nor meet it as becomes the representatives of a free and American constituency. They have come into an ephemeral public life on the foolish quarrel of the nigger question, and they wish to bring that question into every issue that is presented to the people. Having no higher ground to claim a continuance in their present posts than the fact that they are fanatics for slavery, or fanatics for abolition, they are ready to forego for awhile their bitter hostility to each other, and to strike hands in friendship for the purpose of keeping life in the nigger.

In order to cover up their schemes with a thin pretence to virtue, they feign that it is the man and not the measure they mistrust. Measuring the sagacious and far seeing views of the President by their own petty, selfish and shortsighted purposes, they cry out that it is dangerous to trust the President with so large a sum, forgetting that its expenditure is strictly guarded and limited by the law; that there is no precedent for conferring so great a trust upon the executive—forgetting some of the most brilliant pages of our country's annals; that the time is not opportune for the step—forgetting that their view, bounded by the limits of the county of Buncombe, would never let them know whether the opportunity was at hand or not; that it is a deep and devilish design to secure a re-nomination—forgetting the pledges of a statesman filled with honors, and who has had enough of setting and keeping the country right after the disasters caused by their miserable quarrels; that it is a partisan scheme for party aggrandizement—forgetting that every fibre of the body politic and the common weal thrusts out its filaments towards the island of Cuba.

But the question is a national one in the highest sense, as these petty bunglers in politics will find out to their sorrow before its discussion by the people of this country is closed by the admission of Cuba into the Union, and we have entered upon the great era of material development and prosperity which its coming in will inaugurate. And not only is it a national question, that will be appreciated by the American people, but it is an international question of the highest character and moment. It is a mighty step in the path of our national destiny. The fact that we do not fear to contemplate it will give us a higher position and a greater moral influence among the nations of the earth than have hitherto been accorded to us. The President's message caused a great commotion in Europe, because he did not hesitate in it to call upon Congress to take the giant stride that lay before us; but when Europe learns that the statesmen in the American Congress have not hesitated to take up the labor which Mr. Buchanan told them was theirs to perform, her slavish press and selfish kingcraft will howl in their despair at the daring of a free people. Before the discussion which Congress has yet to go through is finished, the echo will come back from Europe, and the grandeur of the policy suggested will be known by the dismay it spreads among the minions of despotism. But when Europe shall see that we dare to take the step that lies before us, and to which our national advance, the interests of ourselves and of the whole civilized world, and the increase of wealth and consequent development of human knowledge, are impelling us, then will her statesmen and her princes turn to us with smiles, and hail our progress and success in the mighty scheme of world development.

Should these miserable tricksters in politics, in pursuit of their own selfish purposes and ambitious aims, succeed in defeating for a little while the national progress, the indignation of an outraged people will soon overtake and overwhelm them. The question of the acquisition of Cuba, with all its vast issues and bearings, has now come up for discussion and to triumph. If it is defeated in Congress, it must and will go before the people; and no man who can put two and two together logically can doubt the result in that sovereign tribunal. Its discussion cannot be delayed, its elucidation cannot be stopped, its early triumph cannot be cut off to enable political tricksters and fanatics to divide the country in discord on the nigger, that they may enjoy a little while longer the spoils of place and the sweets of power. Let them beware how they dare to trifle with the nation's progress, and to carp and cavil at its grandeur, because their petty souls have not been able to conceive its mighty proportions, or their shrunken hearts to experience its heroic emotions. When the nation was still weak, their fathers dared to look its future in the face, fearless of consequences. Let not degenerate sons dare to brave a people's indignation because they shrink from following the path their fathers laid out for their country.

An Ancient Ohio Fight.

Upward of a quarter of a century ago, a little affair occurred in high life, in the town of Columbus, which ought not to be suffered to pass into oblivion. The scene was in the front of the venerable hotel kept by "Bob Russell," who, with his well known colored servant "Dick," (thoroughly marked with the small-pox,) will not soon pass out of the mind of the surviving settlers of the State.

Mr. F——y was Attorney General of Ohio, and Mr. L——d was chief clerk in the office of the Auditor of State. The United States Court was in session, and Mr. F. improved the opportunity to explain to a company of constituents in front of the hotel the circumstances of a claim which had accrued to the "Sullivan heirs" in consequence of the removal of the Capitol of Ohio from Franklin to Columbus. In the course of his remarks, he questioned the statements in the Auditor's books. Mr. L. at once pronounced his statement a lie.

"I can not waive rank," said Mr. F., "and fight this man."

As he proceeded to reiterate his charges, Mr. L. pronounced him a second and a third time a liar, when Mr. F., becoming much excited, shouted:

"My fellow citizens, I have concluded to waive the question of rank and settle the matter at once."

So, taking off his coat, he descended from the stand, and immediately received a tremendous "right-hander," which lodged him in a neighboring mud-hole. Getting up, he received a "settler," which brought him to on the same spot. A third time he came to the "scratch," when a well directed "eye blinder" from the sub auditor caused him to turn a complete summersett, and lodge him once more upon his mother earth.

Turning his eyes 'round, under the evident impression that he had fulfilled the utmost requirements of the "code," and not desirous of performing any purely "meritorious" labors, addressed himself to his physical superior, as follows:

"Before rising from this position, sir, I desire to ask you a question: Do you intend to strike me if I get up?"

"Of course I do, d—n, you," ejaculated his excited adversary."

"Then sir, I shall not get off my back!"

The spectators—among them, if we mistake not, Hon. T. C— and Judge S—, now interfered, and the beligerents were seperated.—[*Cin. Enquirer.*]

THE VALLEY TAN.

KIRK ANDERSON, Editor.

G. S. L. CITY, MARCH 8, 1859.

☞The Eastern mail has not arrived up to this hour. We have held on "until patience ceases to be a virtue," in the hope that it would come in, and having been *suck-ed* in once, we will not be any more. From all accounts the snow storms have been terrible, still we think that the contractors have not paid that attention to it that the nature of the service requires.

Adulterers Beware.

We are glad to perceive, by the following, from the Sacramento Union, that our California neighbors are becoming awakened to a sense of the awful moral depravity, sensuality and corruption prevailing in the world, and practiced even by men in high standing.

A few illustrations of "Mormon" justice, in cases of seduction and adultery would, perhaps prove beneficial.

Such is the heading and editorial comments to a paragraph that appeared in the last number of the church Organ. Such preaching comes from a pretty source, when under the "peculiar institution" of Utah this Territory is full of a crime equally as enormous as the one alleged. If morality in the abstract is to be the rule then let the censors at home—here on the ground—examine into the condition of of their own affairs and be arraigned before the bar, not only of public opinion, but the courts of every State in the Union, and what would be the result? It would not require "Mormon justice"—throat cutting—but the Government would have to build a National Penitentiary to incorporate the transgressors in.

We do not defend sensuality, and that is the reason we condemn it here, and in plain words, the whole Mormon system is based upon this principle. *Woman*, the very name of which should call up every feeling and respect, is degraded, her affections bartered, and her person sold or dealt out by those who in authority hold the Church cards. We are tired of this prating about morality of these low flung slings at what they call "Civilization," as if they deemed that all the piety of the world was concentrated here in these valleys. Glad are we to know that the people are finding them out, and that the rulers who wrench from them their hard earnings, in the way of tithings, to enrich their coffers, if they do not know it now, will sooner or later find it out.

In connection with this we perceive that the Legislature have memorialized Congress for admission into the Union as a State. This in our estimation is a mere sham, as hollow as a pipe stem. Utah cannot go in, or Congress will insult the intelligence of the Republic by accepting her with the institution of Polygamy, which is revolting to the sense of the whole nation, territorial or any other kind of squatter sovereignty bills to the contrary notwithstanding. What! claim the ability to exercise the functions of State sovereignty, when they are not able even to pay their territorial officers; and recently a general jail delivery was the result? The idea is ridiculous, and its mere *brutem fulmen*. This territory, if ever it is a State at all, has to be *nationalized*, for the reason that it is as *foreign* to the sentiments of the American people as the Ottaman empire.

Indian Depredations.—The last California mail, although inside of time as usual, was molested by the Indians, in the neighborhood of Santa Clara, who stole eight of their cattle and two mules, which they ate. Our informant says that they are in a deplorable condition and entirely destitute of food. Dr. Forney will shortly leave, and it is to be hoped something will be done for them.

Last week, a man by the name of Hughes, who had stolen a mule from Mr. Staunton, was killed at Weber. A party of gentlemen who were going to Fort Bridger and who recognised the animal, gave the hint, when he undertook to run and was shot.

Judge Cradlebaugh, we understand, opened his Court at Provo on last Tuesday. We have not yet received his charge to the Grand Jury, but doubt not it will be worthy of his reputation which he has long sustained as a jurist and a fearless man.

Notwithstanding the Mail has not arrived on time, we reiterate our challenge, and are authorized to increase it *ten thousand dollars more*, that the Central, or Salt Lake route is the quickst to the Pacific. As Dean Swift said, upon his memorable Charity Sermon, when brevity was required:

"If you like the security, down with the dust."

Second Judical District Court.

Provo, Tuesday, March 8, 1859.

Court convened at 11 a.m., Judge Cradlebaugh presiding.

Grand Jury impanneled and sworn; and after being charged, the Court took a recess.

In his charge to the Jury, the Court indulged in some very plain hints at the existence of crimes in the Territory, the perpetrators of which were still at large without any efforts having been made to bring them to justice and punishment.

3 p.m., Court met pursuant to adjournment, and after some further preliminary instructions to the Grand Jury relative to the discharge of their duties adjourned to meet at 9 a.m. on the 9th.

U. T.

Fancy Dress Ball.

We are requested to say that on next Thursday night, there will be a Grand Fancy Dress Ball.

We have received a list of the management which we have mislaid, but we can assure our friends that it comprises names that will insure it be a *recherche* affair.

☞Horse and mule stealing is still the rage. One day last week, a lot of horses, belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Kimball, were taken from Stansbury Island, in Salt Lake, by the Indians; but were discovered while crossing the slough and retaken again.

We are a law and order man, and would not like to give bad advice; but we do think that, independent of this instance, that in this Territory, where the people depend so much upon their stock, that a little hemp would be beneficial: let it be around the necks of either Mormon, Gentile or Indian.

☞For the benefit of our friends in America we will merely remark that snow, for the last week, has been the prevailing characteristic of this latitude, and even now another storm is brewing.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that the reason the opposition in Congress are opposed to the admission of Oregon is because by her State Constitution free negroes and mulattoes are not allowed to settle there. If they consider that a reason why Oregon should not come into the Union, they ought to go for turning Indiana and Illinois out, because their laws sanction the very same principles. Has not Oregon the right to adopt the laws of Indiana and Illinois? This reason is, however, all false. If Oregon had elected two Republican United States Senators, instead of two Democrats, they would vote to admit her quick enough.

Bridal Inventory of Charms.

There is a prospect of this being required, on oath, to make a marriage legal. The female falsifications are said to have become so numerous that there may be a revival of the law mentioned in the following bit of history: "An act was introduced into the English Parliament in 1770, 'that all women, of whatever age, rank, profession or degree, whether they be maids or widows, that shall, from and after such act, *impose upon* and betray into matrimony, any of his Majesty'r male subjects, by scents, paints, *cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair*, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors, and that the marriage, upon conviction, shall stand *null* and *void*."

☞We perceive by the last mail that the California legislature has flattened out Broderick, and condemned him in the most expressive manner. This we think was due to their dignity as a State, and vindicates California. It may not be our "put," and we may be thought to be wringing in, but we must say that this action of the California legislature suits us to a dot. The following extract we copy from a late California exchange:—

It will be seen by our Legislative proceedings, that the resolutions introduced by Mr. Holden in the Senate, in regard to the conduct of Mr. Broderick, passed the Assembly, by a vote of 53 ayes to 19 noes. They were first passed by the Senate by a vote of 23 ayes to 9 noes. The Legislature has acted in this matter in a proper and dignified manner, and has taken the horrible din raised by the black republican press very cooly. That array of dictators must feel very much flattered at the result of their racket. This action of the members was necessary to place the State in a proper position.

The Pacific Railroad Bill, at the last dates, had got through the Senate, in some shape or form.

The fact is, that to us folks in the Rocky Mountains, it is hard to keep up with "Congressional items," although we profess to have some intelligence, yet, with back Mails, and all the amendments we hardly know what is going on We hope that great Congressional Cow Congress, will lick the calf into some shape or other.

"The following is the substance of the bill, which is the same as that recently proposed by Mr. Bell, viz:—

That advertisements be inserted in two papers of each State and the District of Columbia, inviting estimates for the three routes, and that $3,000 be appropriated to pay the expenses.

Mysterious Death in Sutter County.

By the California *Bulletin* we received the sad news of the death of Sylvanus Sanborn, who, for a long time, had been a resident of St. Louis, and well and favorably known there. He was for a long time a partner of Mr. John Hartnett, the present Secretary of this Territory, and was highly esteemed by the merchants of the place in which they transacted business. This will be sad news to his friends in the States. We subjoin the following from the Bulletin:

On 28th January, Sylvanus Sanborn and his partner, M. E. P. Wilson, stock-farmers, near the Buttes, Sutter County, went out to look at some land they owned on Butte creek, where they intended to spend the night. In the evening says the Marysville *Express*, Mr. Sanborn took his gun, and remarked that he would go down the creek and shoot some ducks. That was the last seen of him alive. As night came on and he did not return, Mr. Wilson became uneasy, and instituted search, a number of neighbors joined him. Next morning, when the search was renewed, Sanborn's body was found in an open space in the under-brush on the bank of the creek. He was lying on his back, with his hands crossed over his breast, as if he had placed them so deliberately. His gun was lying by him, and partially under him—the breach being under the right shoulder, and the muzzle pointing towards his feet. One barrel was discharged, and the other cocked. The charge of the empty barrel had struck the deceased in the right side of the head and back of the ear. The muzzle of the gun, when the shot was fired, was so close that the powder burned the hair, hat and clothing.

From the position of the body and gun, and the location of the fatal wound, it was impossible to determine whether the shot was accidental or intentional on the part of the deseased. Either hypothesis appears to be inconsistent, as it is equally difficult to perceive how the shot could have been fired either purposely or by accident. Yet, there seems no possibility of the shot having been fired by another, as there was no marks of another having been present or in the vicinity. Mr. Sanborn had forced his way through the tangled vegetation to the open space, and it was by means of the displaced brushwood and weeds that the searchers were led to the dead body. Had there been another person with him, it seems there would have been abundant evidence of it. Sanborn was in easy circumstances, happy in his domestic relations, blessed with a wife and two children, and, so far as his family and most intimate friends know, had no earthly cause to lay violent hands upon himself; there was nothing in his temperment of habits tending to alienation of mind or attacks of melancholy. These are arguments against the supposition of suicide. Besides, it is as difficult to understand how the shot could have been fired by his own hand, as by accident. The Coroner's inquest may solve the mystery at present surrounding the matter.

Lynch Law in Arkansas—Five Men Hung.—The *Memphis Eagle* learns the following from a friend recently returned from Arkansas:

A man by the name of Rogers stole a horse from an honest old farmer of Arkansas, and wended his way up into Washington county, where he said he sold it to a farmer there.—But upon his not being able to give the name of the man, nor make a satisfactory explanation, a company who had been in pursuit of the horse thief, took him to the woods, and tied him to a log, and gave him between two and three hundred lashes, well laid on. This had the effect of bringing him to terms.—He then confessed where the horse was, and who were his accessories. The company then proceeded to Red River Bottom, where they found the missing horse, and five fellows whose business it was to steal all the horses, and whatever else "would pay," that they could, whom they hung to limbs of trees, until they were dead, dead, dead. Upon consideration of Rogers having "turned," he was spared.

From Puget Sound.

By the steamer Northerner we have files of the Olympia *Pioneer and Democrat*, and the Steilacoom *Herald*, to the 3th inst. The Washington Territorial Legislature adjourned on the 3d inst.

The Democratic members of the Legislature nominated the following candidates to fill the several Territorial offices: Public Printer, Edward Furste; Librarian, A. J. Moses; Treasurer, Rutledge; Brigadier General, Maxon; Capitol Commissioners, Jas. Biles, Benjamin Harned, R. W. Walker.

Two persons confined in the Steilacoom jail effected their escape on the 29th ult. Their names are Barrow and Kennedy.

The Victoria *Gazette* says that there was a story current on the street, February 3d, to the effect that a party of miners—numbering upwards of twenty—in three canoes, had been attacked in the Straits, on the night of Feb. 1st, and all murdered by a party of Northern Indians. But little reliance was placed in the story, as it could not be traced to any creditable source, and the supposition was that it originated out of anticipated retaliation for the recent shooting of the Indian chief near Rocky Bay.

Theatrical Notice.

Camp Floyd,
3d March, 1859.

We are sorry to state that, in consequence of the severe indisposition of Mrs. Tuckett, the theatre has been closed for a week, it was re-opened on Saturday, the 26th February with a comic drama, "The Pride of the Market."

According to the placard the curtain should rise at half-past 7 o'clock, but the audience, wearied and impatient, were kept in suspense until nearly 8 o'clock, and then only to witness an exhibition which it is painful to us to record.

With one or two exceptions the performers seemed equally oblivious of their parts; and a climax was put to the whole by the conduct of Mr. Lee. We should be sorry to do injustice to parties who usually perform well; they may have had their spirit damped by the above circumstance, which renders their omission excusable. But the audience testified their estimation of the performance by an almost unanimous groan. This is the first time this has occurred, and we hope it may be the last.

The farce of "Boots at the Swan" was the afterpiece. Mr. Warren as Boots was very good; this character is quite in his line. Messrs. White and Thatcher contributed greatly to the success of the piece.

On Wednesday evening, "The Pride of the Market" was repeated: several alterations took place in the cast, which were as follows:—

Marquis de Volange	Mr. H. R. Thatcher
Baron Troptard	" O. L. Baldwin
Chevalierde Belleville	" Warren
Dubois	" Deland
Isidore Farine	" R. C. White
Mademoiselle de Volange	Miss Whitlock
Marton	Mrs. Tuckett
Javotte	Lougee.

Mr. Thatcher, as the Marquis, looked and acted the character well. Mr. Baldwin was a good representative of Baron Troptard. Mr. Warren performed the Chevalier de Belleville much better than we anticipated; it is not quite in his line.

Isidore by Mr. White, who was very well received; he acted with great spirit and discrimination, and was repeatedly called for at the conclusion.

Mademoiselle de Volange (Miss Whitlock) performed this character better than any in which we have yet seen her.

Mrs. Tuckett, as Marton, displayed great vivacity and a thorough appreciation of the part.

Javotte (Mrs. Lougee); this is exactly the style of character which suits her. It was very well acted.

After which Mr. Baldwin gave us a stump speech: it created no excitement.

The performance concluded with the farce of "The Irish Attorney." Pierce O'Hara, in the hands of Mr. Shaw, was every thing that could be desired; it was the life of the piece. The other characters did not seem well up in their parts, which made it go off rather flat. We are happy to learn it is to be repeated with a very strong cast.

We have the same fault to find on this occasion in the curtain not rising until after 8 o'clock. We think it bad policy on the part of the management to trespass on the indulgence of the audience. People now do not think it worth while to come at the time appointed, as they feel certain from experience they will have to wait. Punctuality would soon set this right.

The house was very thinly attended.

"DRAMA."

General Harney.—We are pleased to learn, from a reliable source, that Brigadier-General Harney, of the U. S. Army, now commanding the Department of Oregon, is about to establish a direct line of communication between some point on Columbia river and the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. The General has endeared himself to the people, since his arrival on our coast; and the far-sightedness of the great enterprize noticed above, will prove to the mercantile community, that he is endowed with other than fighting ability. In all that promotes the welfare of the people, as well as the interests and discipline of the service, the General stands pre-eminent. We hear with regret, that there is a probability of his recall—if to other scenes of usefulness, we yield him to the best interests of his country.—*Herald, San Francisco.*

☞Sojourning in the elegant and most hospitable mansion of Dr. H—s, last week, I was auditor of the following dialogue between the Doctor and his youngest doughter, a beautiful child of six or seven years. The father was winding his watch, when he said, playfully, to the girl: "Let me wind your nose up!" "No," said the chiled, "I don't want my nose wound up, for I don't want it to run all day!" There was some merriment for a few moments in that circle, albeit it was Sunday.

Even a casual observer can have been convinced that the paucity of our land forces is of a serious drain upon the nation's treasury. But to illustrate this fact beyond cavil, we will cite a single instance in proof of our position. When the Mormon imbroglio had reached its crowning point, and Brigham Young had plentily thrown defiance in the face of the Government, it was found necessary to order such a force to Utah as would summarily, and forever, dispel the delusion of the Saints; tear them from the clouds, and bring them down to the realities of every day existence. To accomplish this purpose, troops had to be collected from nearly all sections of the Union, and even the Everglades of Florida were put in requisition, to swell the quota. Thousands of miles were to be traversed by these troops before they could be ed at St. Louis, and even then the march had but commenced. It involved no small outlay of funds for the transportation to that point, but, in addition, additional expense had to be incurred for draft animals, camp and garrison equipage, stores, commissary stores, ordnance supplies, etc., etc. The campaign was then commenced in the midst, and at a heavy cost to the country. The city of the Saints was occupied, but the Mormon rebels reduced to a sense of the duty of their unworthiness. It became his (the United States) dent that the rest of the Union had to be depleted of the military force at great pains to convince the Government. but the required to preserve order, and the lives and properties of our fellow States, that they the

The Oregon Indian war broke out. Indian disturbances had occurred in Washington Territory; Indians somewhat thwarted by cres had been perpetrated on the Sioux and Cheyennes were army's stay in Utah, a hostility; the Navajoes were suspected rather to burning and murdering, in New the growth of a belief the Comanches were on the were loyal. The Mor and the presence of considerable dent on the public of troops was required at near ters from Utah for point of our eleven thousand with the American p frontier.

Government immediately ad hole, Gov. Cumming only measure at its disposal, a will be some tim siderable force was withdrawn ops will be withdra Utah, and marched over to C saying: "The detach and Oregon, while others were w stationed here w ed for other points. The march ountain climate, and Sixth Infantry alone could not perfect that disciplin the Government less than $20 rps, it is now great to the time of reaching Salt L erhaps these words From Salt Lake to Benecia A vey to the Morm 000 to transport the same regiment my will be a long now that the Mojave expedition ormons, and will be come a matter of paramount ne g more formidable a it will require at least $100,00 stations of disloyalty before the troops detailed for Gov. Cumming me have arrived at Beale's cross municated with t get ready to take the field. It ar on the practicabil no extraordinary skill in arith e Yellow Stone river show that the cost of transporta y, the Big Horn. one regiment within the past ye uld afford, he think amount to much more than the ter to a point not ov of maintaining a regiment of les from Salt Lake permanently stationed. The Governor think

The report of the Secretary of tah Indians are con shows that we have a frontier co tempt to better their requiring the presence of tro g them on farms i eleven thousand miles, while w nks they cannot be only a force of eleven thousand ir own bread, and t guard it, being a man a-mile; United States must army cannot be posted as gover uld remark here, th mile-stones, and be expected to p California Indians the arduous and important du ewhere, the reservat required to fulfil; and, to make it n has worked well, able, it is kept constantly on the d intelligent agents. at an expense nearly one-half secret of failure in than would be demanded for the s not been so much tenance of eight additional re the Indians—thoug Instead of diminishing, these d ore or less averse to are steadily on the increase, as the incompetency urgent necessity for a greater h the Government is becoming daily more appare em to be the plague this is not the only evil engen overnments that scarc the smallness of our army, for, m is filled by a ma tion to the fact that it does more umming, fills it. and trying duty than any other The Governor comme the world, its *morale* and efficie common schools to t the event of a war with any othe the Assembly; recom er is seriously crippled. At long of a jail, and of vals alone, such as the war with equias or irrigating gave rise to, or the Mormon ention to the fact tha brought about, is it possible to s never made provisi the troops in anything like divisio expenses of the Co ade, or even regimental mov territorial cases, nor It is a most rare occurrence tha e and custody of pri than three or four companies—a The message is a pla command—are ever united at doubt, highly appro post, and their manœuvres are ly *Mo. Republican.* sity limited to mere company drill posts are isolated and far apart, one can be reinforced without gr ☞At the last sittin pense and the exposure of th n Club, the prize which the reinforcement may be unanimously award The result is that the Territor P., L. C. frequently the scenes of Indian What is the difference costing millions of dollars, which dical student and on never have occurred were the ? Answer. One merous enough to establish such lies; the other take lies.

...as would overawe the Indians and ...pel vicious white men to refrain from ...voking them into hostilities for spec...ative purposes. The reasons why ...overnment should increase the army ...e numerous and forcible, while not ...e exists why it should not, that is at all ...ntitled to notice.—*San Francisco Herald.*

Governor Cumming's Message

We have received, in the *Valley Tan*, Governor Cumming's message, delivered to the Legislative Assembly of Utah, December 13th.

In this message, Gov. Cumming very clearly explains his views of the relations the Mormons held to the Government when he arrived among them. His explanation is a frank and fearless one. He tells the Legislature that leading Mormons were in open rebellion, and that he demanded, when he came, "unconditional submission" as the price of their pardon. This price, he says, they paid; and then pardon followed. He now says that he hopes their future conduct will show their submission to have been sincere. He reminds them hat the army in Utah is there under orders to remain there until the Mormons "manifest a proper sense of the duty which they owe to this (the United States) Government." He adds that they will have to take great pains to convince, not merely the Government, but the people of the United States, that they truly and sincerely entertain this sense of duty. Their labors to th s end will, he intimates, be somewhat thwarted by a transient population that are making money out of the army's stay in Utah, and which may be expected rather to hinder than to help the growth of a belief that the Mormons are loyal. The Mormons will be dependent on the public press and private letters from Utah for being set right with the American people. Upon the whole, Gov. Cumming is of opinion that it will be some time yet before the troops will be withdrawn, as he evinces by saying: "The detachment of the army now stationed here will enjoy your fine mountain climate, and have ample time to perfect that discipline for which, as a corps, it is now greatly distinguished." Perhaps these words are intended to convey to the Mormon mind, that the army will be a long time among the Mormons, and will be every day growing more formidable against any manifestations of disloyalty.

Gov. Cumming mentions his having communicated with the Secretary of War on the practicability of navigating the Yellow Stone river, with its tributary, the Big Horn. These rivers would afford, he thinks, conveyance by water to a point not over four hundred miles from Salt Lake City.

The Governor thinks, so far as the Utah Indians are concerned, that the attempt to better their condition by putting them on farms is a failure. He thinks they cannot be made to make their own bread, and that the people of the United States must feed them. We would remark here, that with some of the California Indians and with tribes elsewhere, the reservation and farming plan has worked well, where the execution has been trusted to honest, discreet and intelligent agents. We fear that the secret of failure in many other cases has not been so much the intractibility of the Indians—though all Indians are more or less averse to regular industry—as the incompetency and faithlessness of the Government agents. It would seem to be the plague of all political governments that scarcely one office in ten is filled by a man who, like Gov. Cumming, fills it.

The Governor commends the interests of common schools to the fostering care of the Assembly; recommends the building of a jail, and of bridges over the acequias or irrigating ditches, and calls attention to the fact that the Legislature has never made provision for defraying the expenses of the Courts, when sitting in territorial cases, nor for the maintenance and custody of prisoners.

The message is a plain, sensible, and, no doubt, highly appropriate document.—*Mo. Republican.*

☞At the last sitting of the Conundrum Club, the prize of a pewter cup was unanimously awarded to the member from P., L. C.

What is the difference between a sober medical student and one that is dissipated? Answer. One takes anatomical studies; the other takes any stomachal studies.

Army Officers ordered to Duty.

The following assignments to duty have been ordered by the Secretary of War:

Major David Hunter, now at St. Louis, to return to Fort Leavenworth, on being relieved from his present duties.

Major L. J. Beale, now at San Antonio, Texas, to proceed, via Washington, D. C., to St. Louis, to assume the duties of his department at that point.

Major James Longstreet to take post temporarily at Fort Leavenworth.

Major C. Graham, Topographical Engineers, is assigned to duty in the Department of Texas, to report to the Commandant of that Department with as little delay as possible.

Instead of proceeding to the headquarters of the Department of Oregon, as directed by special order No. 143, of October 8, 1858, Brevet Second Lieutenant W. H. Echols, Topographical Engineers, will report for duty to the Commandant of the Department of Texas, on or before the 15th of proximo.

SECRETARY FLOYD'S REPLY TO MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The newspaper press of the country has circulated the report (by authority) that Secretary Floyd, in his reply to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, stated that no addition to the present force of the army would be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the President, relative to a military occupation of Chihuahua and Sonora. Governor Floyd said nothing of the kind, though the singular phraseology used by him was well calculated to leave such an impression. He said, in his reply, that there would be "no addi ion to the present necessity for an increase of the army." What that present necessity is he does not tell us. Swell the present army to the magnitude he would desire, and he might well say there would be no addition to this increase necessary.

The Iron Mountain in Oregon.

We announced yesterday that an extensive iron mine, of exceeding richness, had been discovered in Oregon, about 13 miles from the city of Portland. A correspondent writing on the subject to the Portland *Times*, says:

The Pacific slope, though regarded as highly favored with auriferous placers of the precious metals, has been regarded by many as seriously deficient in the more useful, but baser ores. Recent discoveries, however, have dispelled this delusion, and have brought to light, in the midst of our settlements in the Willamette valley, and within less than four miles from the noble Willamette river, and thirteen miles of the city of Portland, a mountain of iron ore, supposed to be inexhaustible in quantity, and very similar, in every respect, to that in the celebrated Iron Mountains near St. Louis, Mo. The mountain appears to be well filled with boulders of what is termed the *hydrate* of iron, imbedded in red and yellow ochre, and clay filled with iron particles. It was first discovered in excavations for a grave on its summit, by Mr. Clark Rogers, upon whose claim it was found. Since then, various parts of the mountain have been prospected, and more than fifty feet lower down than where it was first discovered, by sinking holes eight or ten feet in the bed of ore; and in every instance proved the existence of large quantities of this invaluable article.

Mr. Aaron Olds, of Yamhill Co., O. T., an experienced iron manufacturer, or bloomer, of more than twenty years' experience, has recently examined these mines and tested the ore by manufacturing, at a common blacksmith's furnace, about twenty-five pounds of a very superior quality of iron. He pronounces the ore very rich and easily worked.

The writer has now before him a horse shoe and nails, made of this iron, of superior texture and fineness; the nails being easily bent with the fingers, and the iron very mallable, and pronounced by experienced blacksmiths, to be quite as good, if not superior, to the celebrated Swedish iron. These mountains are not only covered, but surrounded with red fir and other valuable timbers, for the manufactory of coals, that can only be equalled by the dense forests of Washington Territory, and different portions of Oregon. The millions of dollars' worth of iron, in its various forms, generally consumed on the Pacific coast, all finding its way around Cape Horn at a heavy cost, must point to a period not remote, when these mines will be extensively worked. They have recently fallen into hands of parties who are making efforts to have their resources developed.

From Los Angeles.—By the overland mail from Los Angeles, we have the *Vineyard* of Friday the 11th inst. It rained very hard at Los Angeles, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The *Vineyard says:*

The mail of January 18th from the East was delayed nearly twenty-four hours in consequence of the loss of stock on Glover's division of the route.

A party of Camanche Indians, of some 60 or 80, came to two of the stations, about 280 miles east of the Rio Grande, and told the station keepers that they wanted the horses, and took 35 head of animals. The Indians said that if the mail company had greater need of the horses than themselves, they could come or send for them.

Owing to this loss of stock one team had to travel 65 miles.

A Sight Never Before Seen.—An old veteran sea captain made the statement, that on last Sabbath he saw such a sight as was never before seen, as he supposed, in this or any other country—the Communion Service administered on board a ship of the United States Navy—the receiving ship North Carolina. He said that, in connection with Rev. Mr. Jones and others, from the Mariner's Church of this city, he went on board this old ship at the Navy Yard, and there, in connection with the religious services, the pastor and delegation from the Mariner's Church received into the same twenty-three sailors in full membership, after which the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. It was a precious season. Five of the twenty-three were baptized—eighteen had been baptized in their infancy, showing that they were the children of pious parents. A finer set of good, intelligent looking men he never saw. Some of them could speak several different languages, and five or six different nationalities were represented.—*New York Com.*

Put Back.—The steamer *Uncle Sam*, chartered by the Government at (it is said) $1000 per day, to carry United States troops, pack mules, baggage, ammunition, provions, &c., to the Colorado River, and which sailed on the 11th inst, was suddenly caught, (about 11o'clock the same night, when nearly forty miles from the Heads) in a severe south easterly gale or, perhaps more properly, *hurricane*. As it was found almost impossible to keep her head to wind, it was deemed expedient to throw overboard some forty tons of barley, over 100 half barrels of pork, about forty bales of hay, and some 1000 sacks of coal; also spars, valuable trunks belonging to the officers, and almost everything that would in the least degree lighten the vessel. About midnight the violence of the hurricane abated, and the steamer steered for this port, where she arrived last Saturday morning. The scene on board with some 500 souls was frightful. We are pleased to hear that our friends, Lieut. James H. Merryman, of the Revenue Cutter *Wm. L. Marcy*, and Mr. Tilghman, (both guests) rendered most distinguished service throughout this battle with the wild waves. The Capt., officers and crew of the steamship acted with cool intrepidity, and Col. Hoffman, his Officers, and command, did brave service. The amount of property sacrificed is stated at about $15,000. The *Uncle Sam*, upon returning, transferred her troops to the *Cortez*. Both vessels are lying alongside Mission st. wharf. The former is very little damaged by the terrific force of the waves, and this speaks well for her build.—*San Francisco National.*

Strange Convention.—The Gamblers of the United States have recently held a convention at Chicago. Every State was represented. Although this is a gathering of "hard cases," morally, the *Democrat* describes the appearance of the delegates as highly respectable. "A finer looking set of men we have never seen than they are, taken upon the average. They are all fat and are well, very well dressed, with jewelry in abundance; and some of them are said to be, what their looks indicate, men of talents."

There will be two important matters to come up before the convention. One will be the revision of the old rules, and the adoption of new ones for the various games. The rules are construed differently in different States. Several lives have been lost in broils, arising from this difference in their interpretation. Uniformity of construction is demanded by all the delegates. The other will be the non-interference of professional gamblers in politics. There will be a very warm debate upon this subject.

[For the Valley Tan.

Never Despair.

Never despair, but try again,
Though fortune on thee frown;
Hope whispers, friend 'tis not in vain,
Try, and be not cast down.

Never despair, is the mariners cry,
When lost on the foaming sea;
One reigns above whose all-seeing eye,
Watches and cares for me.

Never despair, through guilty fear
Of the wrath pronounced on sin;
In penitence utter thy humble prayer,
And a holy life begin.

Press boldly on and never fear,
Though clouds thy path o'ercast;
Look forward cheerfully—leave despair,
Defy it to the last.

Observer.

A Pretty Good Ghost Story.—The Calaveras *Chronicle* relates the following:

The good people of Vallecito have been much excited for the past two weeks by the visitation of a spirit or something else, to the house of a family in town. Every night loud knockings have been heard in the house, sometimes in the garret, at others against the partitions, and again upon the tables—sometimes upsetting tables, chairs, &c., and raising a general row throughout the house. The neighbors have watched night after night, with double-barreled guns, revolvers, &c., without being able to get sight of the midnight intruder. Latterly they have come to the conclusion that it is a spirit from the other world, who is desirous of communicating with the occupants of the house. A medium was sent for, but the spirit refuses to communicate with any but the gentleman of the house; and he refuses to communicate with the spirit. How they will settle matters remains to be seen. The spirit informs the medium that he will not leave them in peace until he obtains an interview with the person desired.

Singular Freak of a Lunatic.—The Placer *Herald* relates the following: On Friday night of last week, a man named James Bellows became deranged and left his house, compelling his wife and child to accompany him, but they giving out with fatigue and fright, after going a mile or more, Bellows left them and went off alone in the dark, since which time nothing has been heard of him. An ineffectual search was made for him on the following day, and the citizens of the town subsequently prepared for a general turn out, but a heavy fall of snow has prevented the measure being carried out at present. It is feared that Bellows has committed suicide.

☞The wonderful vitality which the English soldiery carried from that cool country to the burning region of Hindoostan is a subject of much interest to both physiologists and political economists. In the hottest and most sickly season the European troops have in this, as in former wars, performed some of their most successful campaigns. It is stated that in the recent campaigns Infantry have marched thirty-two miles in a single day, under a scorching sun—no trifling feat for unincumbered pedestrians in pleasant weather—and a detachment of the force employed at Judgespore completed their two hundred miles in five days only.

How to Keep Babies Quiet.—An old bachelor having been seduced against his will into the commitment of matrimony, and being troubled after a certain length of time with a posterity of young bachelors, contrived the following plan to keep them quiet:

"As soon as the sweet little creature awakes and begins to squall, set it up in bed, propped up by a pillow, if it can't sit alone, and smear its fingers with thick molasses; then get half a dozen feathers into its hands, and it will at once commence picking the feathers from one hand to the other until it drops asleep. As soon as it wakes again, more molasses and feathers should be applied immediately, and in place of the nerve-astounding yells of the little dear, there will be a sweet and calm silence, producing the most profound enjoyment and rapturous domestic felicity. A tea-cup with molasses can be kept at the head of the bed, in a stand-drawer, ready for use. Syrup is said to be preferable to common molasses."

Getting Aboard in a Hurry.

A laughable incident occurred yesterday morning, at the Lincoln Square station of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad. A traveler, bound to Burlington, Vermont, where he had business of importance to transact, had rested over night, with his wife, at Nashua Hotel, immediately opposite the station, in order to be sure to hit the morning train, which leaves at an early hour.

Yesterday morning the traveler was sleepy. His lady had arisen, awakened him, dressed herself and gone down to breakfast, expecting her lord to follow her without delay. While eating hastily, and scolding mentally, in view of the husband's tardiness, she heard the ringing of the bell. Rushing frantically up stairs, her horror may be imagined, when, on opening the bedroom door, a snore from the conjugal sluggard saluted her ear.

A slight scream and a rough shake awoke him. He heard the bell! Pulling on his boots he hastily gathered in his arms the rest of his attire, and pushing the lady before him down stairs, put for the train at a two-forty gait, dressed only in boots and a flannel shirt! The twain reached the train. Throwing all but his shirt upon the platform, the lady hurriedly sought to obtain the tickets at the office, while the husband struggled to endue himself with his No. 1 garment. While it was yet fluttering over his head, the bell again rang maliciously, and off started the train. The unfortunate entered the car, his flesh having a pimpled, gooselike appearance, while his blushing lady, spreading out her crinoline like the sacred veil of charity, converted herself into a screen, that his nakedness might be hidden from his fellow travelers.

The only other female pessenger, putting her hand over her eyes, with the fingers spread wide apart, declared, before she turned her head in another direction, that "was shocking!" And so, we suppose, it must have been to the unlucky wight who had to make such a spectacle of himself.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

☞The Montgomery *Mail* says: When we heard of Albert Pike's (supposed) decease, we could but regret that old Ned, or some other expert was not near, to try on him what proved so successful in the case of the "Old Arkansas Gentleman" in his own song:

They laid him out, and spread him out, and fixed him for the tomb,
And then, on account of their sorrow for his decease, opened the biggest kind of a game of faro, right there in his own room;
But when he heard the rattling of the checks, he tore the linen from his face,
And bounced up and sung out, "Hold on, Prindle; don't turn; I'll go twenty on the king and copper on the ace,"
Like a fine Arkansas gentleman, close to the Choctaw line.

☞Dennis O'Shoughnessy, six weeks in "Amiriky," thus writes to his sweetheart in Ireland: "Bridgit, darling, come across to me; its myself is doing a nate bisiness here with a son of Father Malone's—sure it's with his brother I mane. He keeps a whisky store and I does the waiten. He told me the other morning that he had no money, and I tould him that I would take part of the sthock every Saturday as wages; but says he, shure, Pat, if I pay you that way I will soon have no stock at all left, and you will have it all. Says I to him, says I, shure you can work for me then, alanna, and earn it back again, and so we can keep it up, and be masthers month in and month out, and wages will come aisy to both of us."

Quaint Marriage Notice.—The following quaint and curious announcement we clip from the Gallipolis (Ohio) *Journal:*

In Huntington, Gallia County, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. H. Wilcox, Mr. William S. Mapes, of Meigs County, and Mrs. Margaret Tennihil, of the former place.

TIME OF BIRTH.

GROOM.

In 1793
The first that e'er was known of me;
With squalling tones I then began,
But now I have the voice of man.

BRIDE.

Your time of birth, dear William S.,
You've told so plain that none need guess;
Add 1 to 7, round off your 9,
Take 1 from 3 and you have mine.

☞Although one swallow will not make one summer, still a pint maliciously inserted in a chair will make one spring.

KIRK ANDERSON'S VALLEY TAN.

The Intricacies of the Code of Honor.

By the following account and correspondence it will be seen how very intricate and nice, and we may say how very childish and foolish, are the various points and quibbles which sometimes arise between individuals who recognize the code of honor, as at present established in the Southern and Southwestern States.

It appears by this that a newspaper controversy arose between Mr. Victor W. Thompson, editor of the Lexington, Missouri *Advocate*, and Mr. J. J. Denson, editor of a Hillsboro paper, at the conclusion of which the latter sent a challange to the former, through Mr. R. H. Purdom, editor of the Jackson, Miss., *Eagle of the South*. Mr. Thompson refused to meet Denson, on the ground that he did not come up to the standard of a gentleamn recognized by the code, and thus it was rendered, by the same law, obligatory on the part of Purdom to call Thompson out, and the challenge was accepted.

The fight was to have taken place in Arkansas, opposite Memphis, Tenn., at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst.; but on his way to the field Thompson was arrested and held in custody.—This was certainly annoying; but to prevent any disappointment on the part of Purdom, who was on the ground at the appointed time, another Thompson, brother of the first principal, was sent to take his place, by which event, if the code had been strictly carried out, a deadly conflict would have ensued between Samuel M. Thompson and R. H. Purdom, without a particle of bitter feeling on the part of either, while the real cause of difficulty which would lead to it was between V. W. Thompson and J. J. Denson. But Mr. Purdom refused to fight Thompson number two, and with his friends left the ground. The details of the affair will be found in the following:—

The friends of Mr. Purdom, E. Latham and J. B. McAffee, publish the correspondence leading to the difficulty, and add:—

We reached Memphis on Saturday morning last, for the purpose of meeting Mr. Thompson at his own appointment. Apprehending an arrest, we employed skiffs last night and crossed the Mississippi river this morning before sunrise, and were at the place long before and for an hour after the time appointed. Mr. Thompson failed to appear according to appointment. It was either his fault or his misfortune. No matter what was the reason, we are relieved by the code from any blame in the premises, as the time and place were both of his selection.

On the other side the following card appears:—

In accordance with previous arrangement, my friend Col. Victor W. Thompson, repaired to Memphis on Saturday last, Mr. Purdom and friends arriving in advance of us. The intelligence that a hostile meeting was to take place between Mr. R. H. Purdom and Colonel Thompson had preceded us; and it was well understood that such a meeting was to come off before we reached the city. On Sunday following, four of the prominent citizens of Memphis applied to myself and Dr. Latham—the friend of Mr. Purdom—requesting us to suspend hostilities, with the view and hope of settling the matter between Messrs. Thompson and Purdom, which request was assented to by parties, that the interview should take place in Arkansas, opposite Memphis, at ten o'clock, on Monday, 17th inst.

The rumors of the pending difficulty which had reached Memphis before our arrival put the public authorities on the alert, and accordingly my friend Colonel V. W. Thompson was arrested on the boat, while in the act of leaving this city for the Arkansas shore. He was taken before Esquire Horne, with a view of binding him to keep the peace; but the evidence not being sufficient to justify such a proceeding, he was discharged at half past ten o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the Arkansas shore, when he met Mr. Purdom in the act of leaving.

Col. Thompson stepped upon the bank and proclaimed aloud that he was then upon the ground and ready to meet Mr. Purdom; and that if he (Purdom) left without giving him (Thompson) satisfaction, he denounced him (Purdom) as a cowardly poltroon; after which Colonel Thompson went aboard of the boat, and insisted upon Dr. Latham that he and his principal should remain—to which urgent request he recived no reply.

It is proper to state here that Col. Thompson, at the time of his arrest, finding it impossible for him to meet Mr. Purdom at the time stipulated, sent a message by Dr. W. C. Bryan, from Mr. Samuel M. Thompson, stating that his brother was under arrest, but that he was ready to take his (Col. Victor W. Thompson's) place, and was authorized to act for him; but Mr. Purdom replied through Dr. Latham, his friend, that no unkind feeling existed between Mr. S. M. Thompson and himself, and refused to make any reply to such message.

The citizens of Memphis who were present on the occasion will testify to the correctness of this statement. I have no comments to make. The public will determine upon whom rests the charge of "equivocation," or the honor of tendering the olive branch.

P. C. RICHARDSON.

The Trade with Utah.—The trade from and through Los Angeles, to Utah, is rapidly on the increase. This is caused partially by the growing ability of the inhabitants of Utah to purchase a greater amount of goods, thus bringing new men into this trade, who are forwarding goods from different points—The principal cause, however, of the great increase of trade through our city, is owing to the fact that it is becoming known by men engaged in introducing goods into Utah, that goods can be taken over this route with less expense, and with less risk, and in less time, than over any other route.

Since the first of January there have left this city about sixty wagons loaded with goods for that market. The value of these goods is from $60,000 to $70,000. Each wagon load weighing about 2,000 pounds. Of one train of twenty-five wagons, which left last month, five wagons with their loads, belonged to the firm of Buchanan & Co., of this city.

There is now in this place, or on the way here, not less than one hundred tons of goods, in transit to Utah. The transportation of these goods will employ not far from one hundred six-mule teams and wagons. The parties engaged in this trade are numerous; some of the principal ones are Loud & Hosmer, Sloan, H. Lawrence, of San Francisco, and Gilbert & Gerrish of Salt Lake.—*Los Angeles Vineyard.*

Natural Diapason.—M. Latour, an eminent French acoustician, states that he has satisfied himself that he hears the note "la," of the musical scale, sounding within his head when he agitated it from side to side. M. Jobard, also, has confirmed this observation in himself, and asserts that any one can verify it, by removing the cravat and collar and placing himself apart from all noise.—M. Jobard says this natural "la" is caused by the contact of the malleus against the incus of the ear, a contact easily made by the rapid movement of the head. He goes still further, and asserts that those who, on shaking the head, hear two "las" in perfect unison, are born musicians; they have the voice and ear perfectly correct. But those who hear the "la" only in one ear have an imperfect appreciation of sounds; while those who perceive two different sounds, "la" and another note, not only do not love music, but detest and avoid it; and he proposes by means of this method to discover who may become musicians.—The point, as to whether the note produced by this quick motion of the head is the same in all persons is yet under discussion.

The Proposed Territories.— "Dacotah" is the western half of what was Minnesota Territory. When the State was formed, a line was drawn through the middle of the Territory from North to South. The eastern part became the State of Minnesota; the western is unorganized and without a government.

"Arizona" is a combination of the south part of New Mexico with that Messilla Valley strip of land which we purchased from Mexico in 1854. The latter is without a local government.

"Nevada" is the western half of Utah, lying between Salt Lake and Coliforn-ia.

"Laramie" means the western part of Nebraska, in which the fort of that name is situated.

"Pike's Peak" is in the Rocky Mountain chain, in the western part of Kansas, which part it is proposed to cut off for the New Territory.

"Superior" or "Ontonagon," is the peninsula between Lakes Superior and Michigan, part of which belongs to Michigan, and part to Wisconsin.

A Serious Joke—Administering Croton Oil in Whisky.—The barkeeper of a saloon on High street, named Patrick Murphy, attempted to play a joke upon a hostler named John Koran, which came very near resulting seriously to both parties. It seems Koran is in the habit of taking an occasional drop at Murphy's bar, without, perhaps, troubling himself about his account, and on Wednesday evening he put a good sized dose of croton oil in Koran's drink The victim swallowed the stuff and called for another drink, which was furnished with a still larger dose of the oil. Any one acquainted with the nature of the drug can imagine the effect, which was almost instantaneous. Koran was thrown into convulsions, accompanied by violent vomiting and purging, and it became necessary to call in medical aid. Dr. Gay attended, and by the prompt administration of the proper antidotes, doubtless saved his life. Koran was confined to his bed until yesterday morning, when he was conveyed to the office of Justice Heyl, and made affidavit to the effect that Murphy had administered poison to him with intent to injure. A warrant was placed in the hands of Constable Holt, who arrested Murphy at his saloon under the United States Hotel. He gave security for his appearance before the Justice on Mouday next, when an examination of the facts of the case will be had.

A man named Wm. Nickons and several others were treated to doses of a similar character in their liquor, but with less serious effect. Murphy, it is alleged, was not acquainted with the dangerous properties of the oil, and only administered it to have a little sport at the expense of these parties, and this is probably the case, as no ill will or malicious purpose can be attributed to him. But it was, at all events, a very serious matter and a very foolish joke, and it is to be hoped this affair will teach him a lesson not to be forgotten. If the *intent* to injure can be proven, it is a penitentiary offense, the penalty being imprisonment for from three to fifteen years.—[*Ohio Statesman, Jan.* 22.

☞A schoolmaster, as a punishment to one of his pupils for using profane language ordered him to take a pair of tongs and watch a hole in the hearth until he caught a mouse. The boy took the tongs and demurely waited for the visitor. Directly after he saw a mouse peeping out of the hole. Cautiously placing the tongs on either side of the hole, he grasped the mouse, and triumphantly swinging it aloft, exclaimed: "By G—d, I've got him!"

A North Carolina Ball Room.—"Miss, can I have the pleasure of dancing with you in the next cotillion?"

"Well, I don't know——"

"Engaged, perhaps?"

"Well—ef you must know—I ain't quite done *chawin' my rawsum*!

☞One of the boys told of a scarecrow made by Uncle Ben. It not only scared off all the crows that saw it, but one crow was so frightened that he brought back all the corn he stole three days before.

An Impatient Juryman.—The following anecdote is reported as authentic:

The District Court in one of the northern parishes of Louisana was in session; t'was the first day of the court; time, after dinner. Lawyers and others had dined, and were sitting out before the hotel, and a long, lank, unsophisticated countryman came up and uncermoniously made himself one of 'em, and remarked:

"Gentlemen, I wish you would go on with this court, for I want to go home; I left Betsy a looking out."

"Ah!" said one of the lawyers, "and pray, sir, what detains you at court?"

"Why sir," said the countryman, "I am fotched here as a *jury*, and they say if I go home they will have to *find* me, and they moutn't do that, as I live a good piece."

"What jury are you on?" asked a lawyer.

"What jury?"

"Yes, what jury? grand or traverse jury?"

"Grand or travis jury! dad fetched if I know."

"Well' said the lawyer, "did the judge charge you?"

"Well. squire," said he, the little fellow that sits up in the pulpit, and kinder bosses it over the crowd, gin us a talk, but I don't know whether he *charges* any thing or not."

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice in all the courts of the Territory, and especially in the U. S. District Courts, and Supreme Court.—He will give efficient attention to all professional engagements.
OFFICE—West side of East Temple st., opposite Miller, Russel & Co.'s store.
G. S. L. City, Nov. 6, 1858. 1-tf

LAW NOTICE.
ALEXANDER WILSON, U. S. Attorney, for Utah Territory, will attend promptly to professional business intrusted to him.
Office with Dr. Forney, Superintendant of Indian affairs, G. S. L. City.
17--tf

LIQUORS!
BEING desirous of closing out our extensive stock of liquors, we will hereafter sell the best St. Louis Rectified Whisky, at three dollars and fifty cents per gallon. Other liquors in proportion.
MILLER, RUSSEL & CO.
16--tf

SALT LAKE HOUSE.
JAMES TOWNSEND,—Proprietor.
Prices of Board.

Board and Lodging per week,	$12 50
Board, (without Lodging,)	10 00
Board, per day,	2 50
Supper, Breakfast and Lodging,	2 00
Single meal,	1 00
Animals, per night, hay and grain,	2 00

Payments to be made in advance.
15--3m

L. & A. CARR,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 49 Main Street,
ST. LOUIS MO.
KEEP constantly on hand, all the spelling books, arithmetics, grammars, geographies, philosophies, reading books, histories, dictionaries, &c., now in use, which they offer at the LOWEST PRICES.
Their stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS,
PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER,
Has been selected with the greatest care, and is equal to any in the West. Having an
EXTENSIVE BINDERY,
Attached to their establishment, they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Blank Books to order, and at the shortest notice.
14--tf

MILLER, RUSSELL & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GROCERIES, HATS AND CAPS,
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
THEIR stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Tea,	Coffee,	Chewing Tobacco,
Sugar,	Spice,	Smoking Tobacco,
Powder,	Shot,	Playing Cards,
Pepper,	Mace,	Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,	Caps,	&c., &c.
Pale Cognac Brandy,		Monongahela Whisky,
Dark do do		Bourbon do
New York do		Rectified do
Gin,		Port Wine.

FANCY GROCERIES.

French Mustard,	Mixed Pickles,
Durham do	Assorted do
Assorted Jams,	do Gherkins,
do Jellies,	Piccolilli,
do Syrups,	Pickled Onions,
do Cordials,	Tomato Catsup,
Brandy Peaches,	Walnut Catsup,
do Cherries,	Mushroom Catsup,
do Pears,	Cayenne Pepper,
Assorted West India Preserves,	Cellery Seed,
	Spanish Olives,
Rhubarb Pie Fruit,	Pepper Sauce,
Peach do	Assorted Sauce,
Apple do	do Nat. Preserves,
Flumb do	Capers Capottes,
Raspberry do	Natural Pres'ed Pines,
Gooseberry do	Roast Turkey,
Blackberry Brandy,	Roast Chicken,
Raspberry Brandy,	String Beans,
Fresh Lobster,	Green Peas,
Pickled do	do Corn,
Fresh Clams,	Assorted Herbs,
Mince Meat,	do Sweetmeats,
Sausage Meat,	Natural Preserved Peaches,
Fresh Cauliflower,	
Pickled do	Nat'l PreservedStrawberries,
Worcestershire Sauce,	
Stoughton Bitters,	Natural Preserved Damsons,
Fresh Salmon.	
Fresh Tomatoes,	Mushrooms,
French Pickles,	Asparagrus,
Hostetter Bitters,	Tarrigon Vinegar,
Boker's do	Fields' Oysters,
Le Drard's do	Cove do
Royal Windsor do	Pine Apple Cheese,
Maraschino,	Olive Oil,
Curacco,	Assorted Candies,
Absynth,	Raisins,
Scotch Ale,	Almonds,
London Porter,	English Walnuts,
Scheidam Schnapps,	Brazil Nuts,
Golden Grape Cognac,	Figs,
Old Virginia Peach Brandy,	Dates,
	Prunes,
Mountain Dew Whisky,	Pecans,
	Crackers,
Family Supplies,	Cracknells,
Morning Call,	E. D. Cheese,
Indian Queen	Maderia,

also a large and well selected stock of

Clothing,	Hats and Caps,
Gents Boots & Shoes,	Hardware,
Ladies Shoes,	Notions,
Woolen Gloves,	Hosiery,
do Mitts,	Buck Gloves,
do Scarfs,	do Mitts,
Stationery, &c.,	do Gauntletts,

All of which they offer upon the lowest terms for cash or country produce.
G. S. L. City, Dec. 1st, 1858 6tf

A CARD.
G. S. L. City, Nov. 4, 1[8]
The undersigned would most respectfully inform the citizens of Utah that they are still doing business at their old and well known stand in Great Salt Lake City, where the most desirable goods, adapted to the wants of the people, may always be found. They have also established a house at Camp Floyd, where the same style of goods as kept here may be had at the same uniform rates. It may be an object for those residing south, to know that they can procure their goods at Camp Floyd, at the same prices as they are sold at in this city.
Thankful for former patronage extended by the people of this Territory, they would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
LIVINGSTON, KINKEAD & [illegible]
In the course of ten days we shall be able to inform our friens with certainty concerning our [illegible] expected. 1-tf L. K. & [illegible]

U. S. Mail Line
From St. Joseph to Great Salt Lake [illegible]
NOTICE is hereby given that [illegible] gers will not be carried by us on any [illegible] this mail route until further notice, and that the [illegible] and conductors on the route are positively [illegible] from taking passengers, on any conditions [illegible]
J. M. HOCKADAY & Co.
Feb. 14, 1859. By P. K. Dotson, [illegible]

MOUNT VERNON HOTEL,
AT
CAMP FLOYD. UTAH TERRITORY.
CHARLES HARRISON,
PROPRIETOR.
TRAVELERS and boarders can always be accommodated with the best the market affords, and neat and comfortable apartments.
P. S. Farmers will be paid the highest cash for all kinds of country produce.
12--tf

NEW GOODS.
JUST received a full stock of [illegible] GOODS, selected expressly for this market.
1-tf GILBERT & GERR[illegible]

$10 REWARD.
STRAYED or stolen from [illegible] West Mountain (Lewis' Ranche) one [illegible] roan Horse, branded JR on the near shoulder. The above reward will be given for his return.
10—tf RADFORD CABOT & [illegible]

FOR SALE,
LAGER Beer and Ale, in [illegible] suit purchasers. Manufactured by Messrs. [illegible] Co.
10—tf RADFORD, CABOT & [illegible]

FOR SALE,
ONE Thousand head of Sheep [illegible] to suit purchasers. I will take in exchange them, wheat, oats, and barley.
CHARLES MOGO[illegible]
10—tf Hot Spring Brewery

D. W. BAYLIES & SON, WAGON MAKERS,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this City, and Camp Floyd, that they have just received from the East, a large assortment of Watch material, and will promptly repair any Watch or other Jewelery, committed to their care. Mr. Stebbins, at the Store of Livingston, Kinkead & Co., is their Agent at Camp Floyd, and will promptly attend to and receive all watches placed in his hands for repair, free of charge, for carriage.
G. S. L. City, January 3rd, 1859.
10—tf

CHAS. MAURICE SMITH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

S. M. BLAIR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR *AT LAW.*
Office—Council House st., opposite Miller & Russel's store.

RADFORD, CABOT & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, IND[illegible] GOODS, ETC.,
At the old stand of Mr. Howard, Great Salt City.
1-6m

WAGONS.
A FEW light kanyon wagons for sale by
1-tf GILBERT & GERR[illegible]

EMPIRE SALOON.
THE BAR is now furnished with a large and choice lot of liquors, wines, &c., purchased with great care, and to which the attention of those desiring WHOLESOME refreshments is respectfully called. 2—tf JOHN M. WALL[illegible]

WANTED:
A FEW good Mules in exchange for good Working Cattle. Apply to
2-tf GILBERT & GER[illegible]

HOT SPRING BREWERY.
WE will endeavor to furnish the superior Malt Liquors of the above establishment in quantities to suit purchasers.
X.X.X. ALE, PORTER, and our unrivalled LAGER furnished to customers either at the Brewery, or Beer Saloon in Camp Floyd.
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF TRAVELERS—We have opened Dining Rooms at the Brewery, where meals can be procured at all hours.
We have secured a good supply of hay and grain, and an attentive hostler is ready to take care of animals.
OUR PRICES, in consequence of the high price of provisions and the difficulty of procuring them, are as follows:

Single meals,	- - -
Supper breakfast and lodging,	- -
For animals, for a single feed of hay, per head	
" " hay and grain,	"

and double those prices for feed over night.
N. B. The highest cash prices paid for Furs and for produce of all kinds delivered at the Brewery.
MOGO, RUSS[illegible]
Hot Springs, Point of Mountain, South [illegible]

COW STRAYED.
ON the 23d October last, a small light red COW, white face, and a thick around her horns, horns small; was giving [illegible] think she was branded Attwood on the hip, but not certain. Please bring her to Curtis E. Howard, G. S. L. City, opposite the School House, and well rewarded.

WORK CATTLE.
100 YOKE of Work Cattle in good working condition, for sale by
1-tf GILBERT & GE[illegible]

MILLER, RUSSEL & Co.
Wholesale and retail dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GROC[illegible]
Boots & Shoes, Hats & C[illegible]
HARDWARE, WINES, LIQUORS AND [illegible] and outfitting goods generally, are now receiving the most complete stock of goods in their line that has been brought to this Territory, which they offer at a low figure, for Cash or Country Produce.
1-tf

BY KIRK AN[illegible]
VOLUME 1.
THE VALL[illegible]
IS PUBLISHED EVERY
KIRK AND [illegible]
TERMS:
Single copy for one year, [illegible] advance.

Answer to the [illegible] Washington T[illegible]

On a Communication tra[illegible] of the Resolution of [illegible] Assembly of the Terr[illegible] ington.

Executive Dep[illegible]
Olympia, Ja[illegible]
Hon. Grumline La D[illegible]
President of th[illegible]

Sir:—Herewith trans[illegible] munication from Brigad[illegible] S. Harney, commanding [illegible] Oregon, acknowledging [illegible] certain resolutions passe[illegible] lative Assembly, relati[illegible] lishment of military po[illegible] igrant road from the [illegible] Fort Walla-walla.

Very respectfull[illegible] Your obedie[illegible] C. H[illegible] Secretary and acting [illegible]

Head-quar's. Dep't [illegible] Fort Vancou[illegible] Ja[illegible]

Sir:—I have the hono[illegible] the receipt of your comm[illegible] 27th of December last [illegible] copy of the Resolution [illegible] lative Assembly of th[illegible] Washington, relative t[illegible] ment of military posts [illegible] grant road from the M[illegible] Fort Walla-walla, in [illegible] the request of the Asse[illegible]

For this act of courte[illegible] ation on the part of the [illegible] for the confidence exte[illegible] expressed in its Resolu[illegible] warmest thanks.

This generous welc[illegible] greeted me on my arriv[illegible] portion of our great repu[illegible] ings and thoughts that [illegible] ed forth in the object for[illegible] lutions were framed, vi[illegible] existing in communicatin[illegible] of the East.

I concur with the As[illegible] urgent necessity of ope[illegible] ble and easy route fro[illegible] river to Fort Walla-w[illegible] should this be done, [illegible] Fort Walla-walla or t[illegible] be opened and establish[illegible] Lake City, connecting [illegible] with the road to Fort L[illegible] souri. This suggestion [illegible] submitted to the cons[illegible] Government, and I am [illegible] struction will be directe[illegible]

It has been my fort[illegible] periods of my life, t[illegible] greater part of the [illegible] which these routes sho[illegible] ed, and I do not believe [illegible] er portions of our co[illegible] natural roads for the sa[illegible] be laid.

The establishment of [illegible] communication between [illegible] tions of our country is [illegible] itary question, apart fro[illegible] interests depending u[illegible] fore do not hesitate to [illegible] at this time on the su[illegible] ing our Pacific slope [illegible] Atlantic, by a net work [illegible]

As the social and po[illegible] a State increase, the ne[illegible] **fence and protection o[illegible]**